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# Implementation of projects financed from the Development Account

## Report of the Secretary-General

*Summary*

The General Assembly, in its resolutions 53/220 A, 53/220 B and 54/249 (part IV), approved 23 projects falling under the first and second tranches of the Development Account. The General Assembly, in its resolutions 53/220 A, 53/220 B and 54/15, decided to keep the implementation of the projects under review and requested the Secretary-General to submit reports to the Assembly in accordance with the relevant regulations and rules. The present report has been prepared in response to that request.

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# I. Introduction

1. The creation of the Development Account was proposed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations as action 21 of the reform package presented in his report entitled "Renewing the United Nations: a programme of reform" (A/51/950 and Add.1-7). The resources for the Account have been generated through the efforts of the Secretariat to reduce and refocus non-programmatic costs in response to the Secretary-General's call for administrative streamlining. The simplification of processes and procedures, reduction in administrative redundancies, creation of an electronic United Nations and modernization of the functions of the Secretariat have freed up resources for redeployment for projects in the economic and social sector.

2. Since the establishment of the Development Account, 23 projects have been approved at a total amount of $26,130,000, as follows:

(a) Seven projects have been financed in the context of the programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999. The proposal for these projects were presented in the reports of the Secretary-General on utilization of the development dividend (A/53/374 and Add.1) and approved by the General Assembly in its resolutions 53/220 A of 7 April 1999 and 53/220 B of 8 June 1999;

(b) Sixteen projects have been financed in the context of the programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001. The proposals for these projects are contained in the report of the Secretary-General on projects to be funded from the resources proposed under section 33, Development Account, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001 (A/C.5/54/37) and are referred to in part IV of General Assembly resolution 54/249 of 23 December 1999.

3. The General Assembly, in its resolutions 53/220 A and 53/220 B and in 54/15 of 29 October 1999, decided to keep the implementation of the projects under review and requested the Secretary-General to submit reports to the Assembly in accordance with the relevant regulations and rules. The present report has been prepared in response to that request.

# II. Framework for managing the Development Account

### Multi-year account

4. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 54/15, the Development Account operates within the framework of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations and the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation.

5. To ensure the continuous financing of the approved projects, the amounts appropriated by the General Assembly under section 33, Development Account, of the programme budget are transferred to the special account for supplementary development activities. In accordance with resolution 54/15, the funds appropriated for the Development Account are treated as a multi-year project so that any balance of appropriation for the Account at the end of one biennium can be carried forward to the succeeding biennium.

6. Based on the amounts approved by the General Assembly for individual projects, the Programme Planning and Budget Division issues allotments to the relevant departments and offices of the Secretariat for the implementation of the projects. Allotments are issued through the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) for departments located at Headquarters and through IMIS and in hard copy for the offices away from Headquarters. Each project is assigned an IMIS individual project number. Every six months the Accounts Division issues a separate financial statement for the special account for supplementary development activities.

7. Expenditures incurred under the Development Account are subject to the same procedures and modalities that govern the other sections of the regular budget of the United Nations. No support costs for defraying administrative expenses have been authorized. Project budgets include direct ongoing maintenance costs to ensure the achievement of anticipated results.

### Review and approval

8. The Development Account provides Secretariat programmes in the economic and social field with

needed additional funding for development activities at a time when the availability of traditional extrabudgetary resources has substantially decreased. It purposely encourages innovative technical cooperation activities, in particular those supporting the use of information and communication technologies and increased technical cooperation among developing countries. The utilization of the Account brings the entities of the Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs (EC-ESA) closer together through the systematic understanding of the scope and focus of technical cooperation work and the harmonizing of implementation modalities.

9. The process of review and approval of projects under the Development Account is innovative for the regular budget of the Organization. Proposals compete with each other for compliance with the criteria established by the General Assembly and for efficiency in achieving proposed accomplishments. EC-ESA plays a collective role in the selection process and in monitoring performance. Joint design and execution of cross-sectoral, regional, subregional and interregional projects are encouraged. The subsequent review of each individual project proposal by the intergovernmental process promotes transparency and accountability. The emphasis on sustainability of activities after the projects are completed makes partnerships with local groups and institutions, as well as with the donor community, an important implementation consideration.

**Programme manager**

10. The Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs acts as programme manager of the Development Account. As convenor of EC-ESA, he is responsible for soliciting, from EC-ESA entities, proposals for new projects for:

(a) Reviewing the proposals for compliance with the criteria and within the overall amount available for funding during the next budget period;

(b) Compiling a short list of proposals for the consideration of the Executive Committee;

(c) Finalizing the selected projects for review by the intergovernmental process and preparing reports to the General Assembly on the implementation of projects funded from the Account, in accordance with relevant United Nations regulations and rules.

11. The programme manager is also responsible for ensuring effective progress reporting on the implementation of projects funded from the Development Account to the intergovernmental process. The following chart illustrates the flow of main events related to the preparation of proposals, their review and approval.

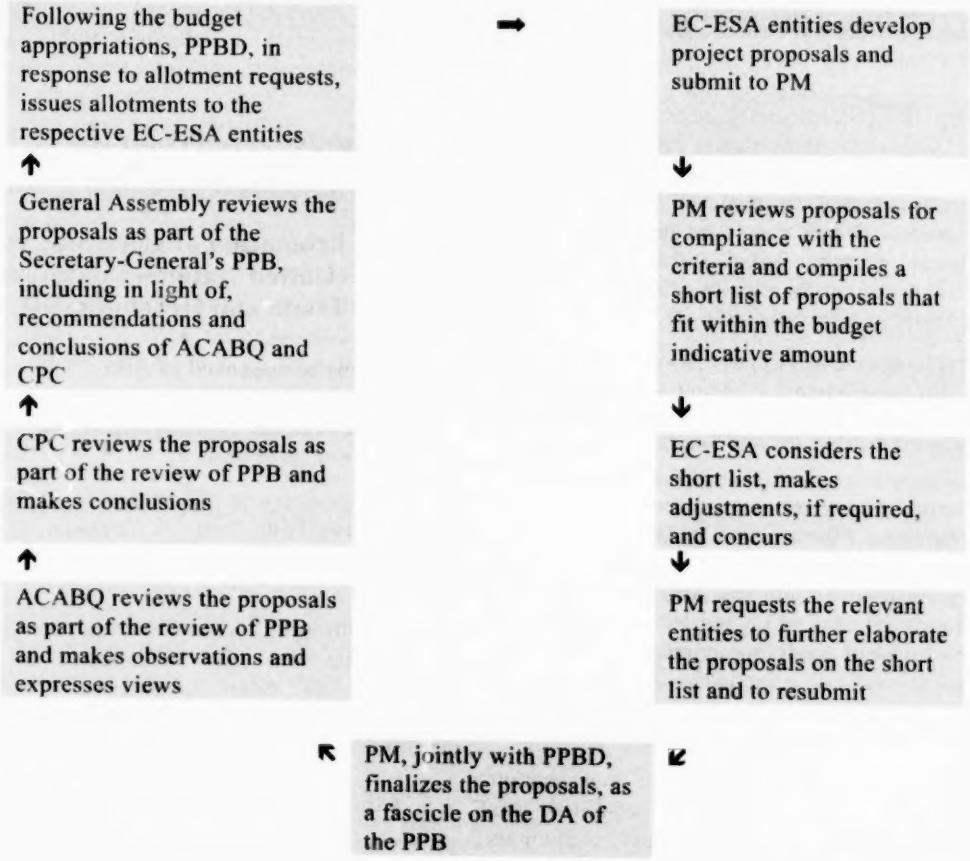
**Monitoring and performance reporting**

12. Substantive progress reports are submitted to the programme manager by EC-ESA entities twice yearly. These reports are used for management oversight and serve as the basis for preparing progress reports to the General Assembly. The progress report aims to ensure transparency in the use of allotted funds and good management by providing information on compliance of the projects with their stated outcomes, in particular on the delivery of outputs and evaluation of development impacts against proposed expected accomplishments and the established criteria. Progress reports also provide feedback on experiences and lessons learned. The Programme Planning and Budget Division uses the reports to assess whether project implementation complies with financial accountability in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations and the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation.

13. To ensure consistency and comparability of performance reporting and to facilitate the preparation of proposals and, subsequently, allotment requests, the programme manager issued implementation guidelines on preparation of proposals, financing and progress reporting for projects funded from the Development Account (www.un.org/esa/devaccount/guidelines.htm). The guidelines have been posted on the United Nations Intranet and serve as an important tool for harmonizing the Development Account work of EC-ESA entities.

14. Presently the progress reports are submitted electronically (by email). It is expected that with the completion of the programme performance facility for the Development Account in the Integrated Monitoring and Documentation Information System (IMDIS), progress performance information will be submitted online and in real time, i.e. when specific outputs are delivered.

**Flow of events in the preparation, review and approval of Development Account projects**




Legend:

ACABQ – Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions
CPC – Committee for Programme and Coordination
DA – Development Account
EC-ESA – Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs
PM – Programme manager
PPB – Proposed programme budget
PPBD – Programme Planning and Budget Division

#### Coordination of project implementation

15. The day-to-day management, financial responsibility and accountability for the execution of the individual projects rest with the respective heads of the EC-ESA entities to which the projects have been assigned. At the same time, all the projects need to comply with the criteria established by the General Assembly, ongoing performance monitoring and evaluation arrangements must be in place and reporting on the implementation of projects to the relevant intergovernmental bodies should be done in a timely and consistent manner. These tasks are achieved through a framework of focal points, the use of IMDIS and the Development Account web site.

16. Each relevant EC-ESA entity has designated focal points for the Development Account who usually are chiefs of administrative services, programme support units or staff of the immediate offices of the heads. These focal points coordinate activities on all aspects of liaison with the programme manager of the Account and the Programme Planning and Budget Division and the preparation of proposals for and the implementation of the projects funded from the Account. Since EC-ESA entities are located in United Nations centres all around the world and are often separated by many time zones, coordination is undertaken in the use of information and communication technologies. So far, this approach has been effective.

17. IMDIS is an online programme management facility used at the United Nations Secretariat. It was designed as a management tool to facilitate continuous and comprehensive monitoring by managers of the implementation of programmed outputs and, recently, to undertake programme planning. While the section on the Development Account is already part of the IMDIS format, work is under way to design those aspects of performance management that address the needs of planning, monitoring and evaluating outputs and impacts relating to utilization of the Account within the self-contained projects.

18. In August 2000, the programme manager launched a web site on the Development Account on the United Nations Intranet (www.un.org/esa/devaccount/). Its main purpose was to provide up-to-date information on the Account and its utilization to Member States and other interested parties, including the general public; to provide an information tool for coordinating the work of entities of EC-ESA in this area; and to offer links with web sites and other information resources of the relevant substantive programmes and agencies. The web site contains a listing and summaries of all the projects approved, access to the relevant intergovernmental legislation and parliamentary documentation and the implementation guidelines.

# III. Progress reports on the implementation of the projects

## 98/99A Promotion of electronic commerce (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development)

### A. Outline of approved project

#### Objectives and relationship to the medium-term plan

19. The objective of the project is to strengthen the Global Trade Point Network operated by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

20. The project is within the scope and priorities of the medium-term plan for the period 1998-2001 (A/53/6/Rev.1), under subprogramme 9.4 (Services infrastructure for development and trade efficiency) of programme 9 (Trade and development).

#### Expected accomplishments and indicators

21. The implementation of the project will lead to the:

(a) Elimination of some of the obstacles to participation by developing countries in electronic commerce and increased access to physical networks, resources and technology;

(b) Enhanced awareness of decision makers and negotiators from developing countries and countries with economies in transition about the nature and issues related to electronic commerce;

(c) Accomplishments to be judged by the number of hits on the Global Trade Point Network web site; effective application of proposed new electronic software; responses to surveys regarding the extent of understanding of the nature of and issues related to electronic commerce.

### B. Progress as at the end of 2000

#### 1. Outputs

**Information exchange and policy analysis frameworks set up and maintained**

22. A major publication, *Building Confidence: Electronic Commerce and Development*, was produced in February 2000 and launched at the tenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which was held in Bangkok from 12 to 19 February 2000. It included an agenda for action to promote electronic commerce; recommendations on promotion of e-commerce for discussion at the Third United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries, which is to be held in Brussels in 2001; studies prepared on e-commerce in China and in the countries of the Andean Community; and a study on current state of online payments.

**Analyses of the effects of internationally adopted documentary standards and business practices for electronic commerce**

23. Recommendations for the design of national vision and policies on e-commerce emerged from an expert meeting on e-commerce and tourism (September 2000).

**Assistance and advice to Governments on policy issues**

24. African Ministers of Finance were advised on fiscal revenues with particular reference to e-commerce at meeting in Nigeria (October 2000).

**Specialized software**

25. An UNCTAD staff member was trained on software for global trade analysis.

**Computer-assisted training courses**

26. Web site and hardcopy materials were translated into French and Spanish prior to course preparation.

#### 2. Effects and impacts of the project

27. Meetings have clearly demonstrated to Governments that marginalization in e-commerce comes at a high cost and that the issue should be prominent on the agenda of policy discussions at UNCTAD and elsewhere.

28. Studies have shown the positive impact made on world trade by e-commerce and the need to reduce the digital divide.

29. Major policy strategies have been identified for the promotion of e-commerce in developing countries.

30. Shared success stories from developing countries have provided encouragement to other such countries to promote e-commerce.

#### 3. Conformity with Development Account criteria

31. Human and information resources are being developed to build country-level capacity.

32. Experts and consultants from developing countries have been involved in the implementation of the project.

## 98/99B Capacity-building in economic and social policy analysis in Africa through the networking of expertise (Economic Commission for Africa)

### A. Outline of approved project

**Objectives and relationship to the medium-term plan**

33. The objective of the project is to have more informed and broad-based economic and social policy-making in Africa at the national level, through a network of development expertise on the region.

34. The project is within the scope and priorities of the medium-term plan under subprogramme 14.1 (Facilitating economic and social policy analysis) of programme 14 (Economic and social development in Africa).

**Expected accomplishments and indicators**

35. The implementation of the project will lead to:

(a) A database of development expertise on Africa with and among research centres and individuals;

(b) Enhanced analytical and applied skills at the national policy-making level;

(c) Accomplishments to be judged by increased electronic communications and database/web site visits, numbers of exchange visits and studies completed within the network;

(d) Assessments to be based on questionnaires regarding acquisition of skills and knowledge from the network and their application to government-sponsored research.

## B. Progress as at the end of 2000

### 1. Outputs

36. The project is pursued primarily through the annual African Development Forum and the African Knowledge Networks Forum, which together form the Network Partners Forum.

#### (a) African Development Forum

37. The African Development Forum began working on the project in 1999. Each year a theme is selected representing a major challenge for Africa in the context of global development problems. Research and networking is designed to feed into policy-making at national, subregional and regional levels, culminating in an annual conference. Follow-up and feedback continues after the conference.

38. The issue chosen for 1999 was "Globalization and the Information Age". This has resulted in a number of country-level initiatives, including the development of national information and communication infrastructure plans and strategies, the creation of an enabling policy and regulatory environment for the successful application of information and communication technologies in the social and economic sector and the improvement of access to those technologies by youth. Programmes for sector applications of information and communication technologies have been initiated in education, health and business sectors as well as in human resource capacity-building. It is planned that the post-Forum Summit of Heads of State and Government, which is to be held in Morocco in mid-2001, will give the highest level commitment to the goals and programmes of the Forum.

39. The issue chosen for 2000 was the human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) pandemic and the role of leadership in addressing it. More than 1,500 delegates attended the African Development Forum 2000 in Addis Ababa in December 2000. The project supported the technical advisory committee that oversaw the research and analysis outputs for the Forum, including two workshops. The formal outcome of the African Development Forum 2000 is the African Consensus and Plan of Action: Leadership to Overcome HIV/AIDS, comprising the commitments made by Governments, international organizations, civil society and individuals and the way in which they will be realized through monitorable programmes. A post-Forum Summit is planned in Nigeria in April 2001.

#### (b) Africa Knowledge Networks Forum

40. The key objective of the Africa Knowledge Networks Forum is to meet the need for greater sharing of knowledge among Africa researchers, so as to address public policy problems more effectively, enrich teaching curricula, stimulate the private sector and civil society, foster good governance and integrate African societies and economies. The substantive work programme is determined and reviewed at the preparatory workshop for the annual Forum and at the Forum itself. Information and research exchange is electronic and continuous.

41. The Africa Knowledge Networks Forum business plan has been established, including agreements with stakeholders on the governance and operating modalities for the Forum network of organizations.

42. Policy papers were commissioned on four topical areas: regional integration; Africa in the global economy; Africa and the information economy; and gender and governance. Research generated reports will provide important inputs to discussion and meetings on these topics. Already, "Financing Africa's Development" has contributed to the conference of African Ministers of Finance in November 2000. The Annual Report on Integration in Africa (2001) will constitute the background theme paper for the African Development Forum 2001.

### 2. Effects and impact of the project

43. Ninety per cent of respondents to the evaluation of the African Development Forum 1999 credited the

Forum with helping them to identify suitable policy options for their countries.

44. Ninety-seven per cent of the respondents affirmed that they would undertake activities designed to follow up on the Forum.

45. Through its contribution to the African Development Forum 2000, the project has created awareness and commitment at the highest level to combating the HIV/AIDS pandemic in Africa.

46. Best practices in the fight against HIV/AIDS have been shared and the way forward defined.

47. The Africa Knowledge Networks Forum has been set up and has begun to provide policy and other papers to policy makers, based on Africa-generated research.

48. The fellowship programme for young African professionals has been launched and is expected to expand in 2001.

49. Visiting scholars have been attracted to contribute to research and policy debates in key areas. Staff exchange has begun between the African Development Forum secretariat and the World Bank.

#### 3. Conformity with Development Account criteria

50. Significant networking and intra-African cooperation has been achieved, with consequent strengthening of capacities.

51. The topics addressed and the approach used is designed to promote enhanced regional integration.

## 98/99D Computer and telecommunication system for international and national drug control (United Nations International Drug Control Programme)

### A. Outline of approved project

#### Objectives and relationship to the medium-term plan

52. The objective of the project is increase the capacity of participating Governments to monitor and manage production, manufacture, consumption, stocks and preparations containing narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals, using the Computer and Telecommunication System for International and National Drug Control (NDS).

53. The project is within the scope and priorities of the medium-term plan under subprogramme 13.4 (Supply reduction, elimination of illicit crops and suppression of illicit drug trafficking) of programme 13 (International drug control).

#### Expected accomplishments and indicators

54. The implementation of the project will lead to the installation and effective use of the computer and telecommunication system for international and national drug control in participating countries.

55. Accomplishments will be judged by the number of countries installing the NDS computer-based system, as well as by the extent of its use and usefulness and effectiveness as reported through actively sought feedback.

### B. Progress as at the end of 2000

#### 1. Outputs

56. The third user group meeting (Vienna, November 2000) unanimously endorsed the NDS computer-based system as a comprehensive and mature product that is highly user-friendly for detailed testing and possible implementation.

57. A secure NDS web site has been set up and is frequently visited by NDS users.

58. Four East African countries (Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania) have been selected to pilot the NDS system in that region.

59. Oracle, which provides the underlying database software for NDS, has offered 100 licences for the software along with support for one year to the system at no cost to participating member States.

60. NDS has been installed and training provided in Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon.

61. The Europe and Africa Support Centre is fully operational at the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in Vienna.

#### 2. Effects and impact of the project

62. There is growing recognition that only a global initiative like NDS, as opposed to regional or national

initiatives, is likely to achieve the goal of obtaining and updating comprehensive information.

63. As a result of the recognition of the project's effectiveness, there has been increased interest in NDS and requests for its installation.

### 3. Conformity with Development Account criteria

64. National capacity to operate and maintain NDS is being developed and will benefit from a contribution from the private sector (Oracle).

## 98/99E Capacity-building and networking for the implementation of the Habitat Agenda in least developed countries (United Nations Centre for Human Settlements)

### A. Outline of approved project

#### Objectives and relationship to the medium-term plan

65. The objective of the project is to strengthen the capacity of developing countries to implement the Habitat Agenda and the urban-related elements of Agenda 21 and to assess the impact of related policies and practices. In at least 12 countries, urban infrastructure information will be strengthened using urban observatories.

66. The project is within the scope and priorities of programme 11 (Human settlements) of the medium-term plan.

#### Expected accomplishments and indicators

67. The implementation of the project will lead to:

(a) Enhanced skills and knowledge of major groups in recipient developing countries relating to the analysis, exchange and application of data and information on urban indicators;

(b) Accomplishments to be judged by feedback from participating countries on the extent to which key groups have acquired core skills and knowledge relating to analysis, exchange and application of data and information on urban indicators.

### B. Progress as at the end of 2000

#### 1. Outputs

68. There has been enhanced awareness of the project through events in Delhi (5 countries), Kathmandu, Dubai (10 countries) and Cotonou (5 countries).

69. Urban observatories are to be set up in 27 countries and 82 cities. The Habitat Urban Indicators Programme is currently working in 263 cities, many of which may eventually join the capacity-building programme.

70. Key indicators for monitoring the Habitat Agenda have been reduced to 23 and relevant guidelines revised accordingly.

71. Tailored sets of teaching materials have been prepared for each of the regional capacity-building programmes.

72. Software has been developed to allow the synthesis of indicators databases.

73. Fifteen trainers of trainers from three regional capacity-building institutions were involved in a one-month programme in New Delhi.

74. Technicians were trained at two events: one in India and the other in Senegal. The latter was replicated in five other African countries. Other workshops in Uganda and Ecuador trained local technicians.

#### 2. Effects and impact of the project

75. Awareness of the Habitat Agenda has been raised in participating countries.

76. A body of trained trainers and technicians has been developed to carry forward the objective of the project.

77. Eighty-two cities have been selected to benefit from capacity-building activities relating to the Habitat Agenda.

#### 3. Conformity with Development Account criteria

78. Capacity-building activities have been initiated among leaders and technicians in developing countries and more activities are planned using the materials already formulated.

79. The training of trainers is designed to achieve a multiplier effect in the process of awareness and capacity-building.

## 98/99F Online network of regional institutions for capacity-building in public administration and finance (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs)

### A. Outline of approved project

#### Objectives and relationship to the medium-term plan

80. The objective of the project is to strengthen the institutional and human resources in developing countries through a network of regional and subregional centres for the exchange of knowledge, experiences and practices in public administration and finance.

81. The project is within the scope and priorities under subprogramme 28.8 (Public administration, finance and development) of programme 28 (Economic and social affairs) of the medium-term plan.

#### Expected accomplishments and indicators

82. The implementation of the project will lead to:

(a) Strengthened capacity of developing countries to carry out administrative reform and modernization through the introduction of the Global Online Network on Public Administration and Finance (UNPAN) of the Division for Public Economics and Public Administration of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs;

(b) Increased self-reliance in addressing issues of public administration and finance;

(c) Attainment of these goals, which will be ascertained through feedback from participating institutions, in particular on how the network has facilitated the advancement of specific relevant objectives.

### B. Progress as at the end of 2000

#### 1. Outputs

83. From a survey of 87 regional institutions, eight were selected as online regional centres. Needs assessment missions were carried out for the selected institutions in 2000.

84. A plan of action for UNPAN was adopted at an interregional consultative meeting in November 1999. A second meeting decided on guidelines for the management of UNPAN, protocols for running its web site, formalization of partnerships, mobilization of resources and customized assistance packages to the eight selected online regional centres.

85. Hard- and software was purchased and installed and is being used by the UNPAN members. Special attention was paid to local maintenance and service availability.

86. Training materials are being prepared and UNPAN online contents are being developed: some are already available.

87. Staff of seven of the online regional centres have been trained on the UNPAN online management system and are using it for information consolidation and management.

88. An UNPAN web site has been developed and demonstrated. It was launched to the general public in February 2001.

#### 2. Effects and impacts of the project

89. The early response from member States to the UNPAN initiative indicates strong and positive support.

90. The online regional centres have become aware of the importance of e-governance and their role in its promotion. They are restructuring and enhancing their capacity to meet the challenge.

#### 3. Conformity with Development Account criteria

91. The implementation of the project involves considerable South-South collaboration.

92. Capacity is being built in the online regional centres.

93. The project is developing synergies with the private sector as well as with the World Bank.

## 98/99G Research network for development policy analysis (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs)

### A. Outline of approved project

#### Objectives and relationship to the medium-term plan

94. The objective of the project is to strengthen the capacity of research institutions in developing countries to conduct development policy analysis.

95. The project is within the scope and priorities of the medium-term plan, under subprogramme 28.7 (Global development trends, issues and policies) of programme 28 (Economic and social affairs).

#### Expected accomplishments and indicators

96. The implementation of the project will lead to the enhanced ability of national economic analysts and decision makers to use internationally accepted techniques and frameworks to examine and forecast the macroeconomic performance of their countries.

97. Feedback will be sought from researchers and institutions to ascertain the extent to which they have acquired and applied additional techniques of macroeconomic analysis and benefited from linkages to subregional, regional and global networks. Member States will also be requested to indicate the extent to which these institutions and networks have enhanced economic policy-making at the national level.

### B. Progress up to the end of 2000

#### 1. Outputs

98. The project targets African countries. To enhance South-South cooperation, two African universities (University of Ibadan, Nigeria and the University of Pretoria, South Africa) were selected to implement the project in partnership with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Contracts were signed in December 2000. Preparatory activities have begun, including the collection of materials and data, team identification and development of training outlines.

99. A Steering Committee was set up to review and approve the composition of the country teams and all activities. Procurement procedures have been agreed for the acquisition of computer hardware and software and a six-phase work plan has been prepared.

100. A prototype model has been designed specifically for African economies, taking into account some special features of low-income countries, such as structural changes and inadequacy of statistical data. It will be presented to the first training programme at the University of Pretoria in April 2001.

#### 2. Effects and impact of the project

101. It is too soon to evaluate the impact of the project.

#### 3. Conformity with Development Account criteria

102. South-South cooperation is strongly promoted in the implementation of the project.

103. The project emphasizes regional and subregional cooperation and coordination.

## 98/99H Activities for the implementation of Agenda 21, the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development and the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs)

### A. Outline of approved project

#### Objectives and relationship to the medium-term plan

104. Approval under this title was given to a single project, the objective of which is to enhance the capacity of requesting developing countries to implement global programmes and platforms of action, especially follow-up to United Nations conferences. The focus of activities is regional and subregional, with special emphasis on strengthening intraregional cooperation among regional and national statistical systems.

105. The promotion of the implementation of Agenda 21, the Copenhagen Declaration and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development

and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women are priorities of the medium-term plan, especially under programme 28 (Economic and social affairs).

106. Given the diverse sub-objectives of the project, it was divided into five subprojects, each of which is reported on separately below.

**Expected accomplishments and indicators**

107. The implementation of the project will lead to the:

(a) Expected accomplishments are given below for each subproject;

(b) To judge the realization of the accomplishments under all subprojects, information will be sought with regard to progress related to Internet-based electronic connectivity, capacities with regard to quality information for decision-making, including strengthened national capacity for basic statistical information, better sharing of statistical information at the regional and global levels as well as improved capacity for voluntary reporting on implementation of commitments.

**1. Sustainable development**

**(a) Outline of approved subproject**

**Objectives and relationship to the medium-term plan**

108. Agenda 21 calls for Governments to prepare sustainable development strategies and programmes for monitoring their implementation, improving information for decision-making, establishing national councils for sustainable development and promoting greater participation of civil society groups. The objective of this subproject is to build and enhance national capacities to that end.

109. The subproject is within the scope and priorities of the medium-term plan, under subprogramme 28.4 (Sustainable development).

**Expected accomplishments and indicators**

110. The implementation of the subproject will lead to strengthened capacity of national and local mechanisms to collect, analyse and apply knowledge, information and expertise for the preparation of national sustainable development strategies, decision-making and national information processes in support of the implementation of chapters 8 and 40 of Agenda 21.

**(b) Progress as at the end of 2000**

**(i) Outputs**

111. Two regional consultative meetings on sustainable development were held: one in Abidjan in September 1999, for Africa; the other in Santiago, in January 2000, for Latin America and the Caribbean.

112. Major conclusions and recommendations are outlined in the reports of the consultative meetings, advance copies of which have been made available at regional meetings in the two regions to facilitate discussions on issues of sustainable development. The reports are being finalized for publication.

113. Improved networking and cooperation on the topic was achieved among regional and subregional institutions in the areas concerned.

114. Best practices relating to the preparation of national sustainable development strategies have been catalogued and published.

115. Countries that could benefit from assistance in the formulation of national sustainable development strategies were identified.

116. Institutional twinning is being promoted between Ghana and Kenya to strengthen subregional capacity in the area of information for decision-making and enhancing information management systems for monitoring and policy planning.

117. An assessment report has been prepared for each country and follow-up is scheduled to begin in early 2001 (turnover among government officials has delayed implementation).

118. Advisory support has been or will be provided to Mauritania, Niger and the Sudan for the formulation and implementation of national strategies for sustainable development.

**(ii) Effects and impact of the subproject**

119. The subproject has raised awareness among decision-makers in Africa and in the Latin America and Caribbean region and has started to build up capacities in some countries to respond to Agenda 21.

**(iii) Conformity with Development Account criteria**

120. The subproject has deliberately used expertise from the regions in which it is active and is promoting networking and South-South cooperation.

121. The focus is on building and enhancing national capacities in the area concerned.

122. Synergies are being nurtured with other development interventions, such as those of the United Nations regional economic commissions, the regional development banks and other United Nations entities.

**2. Social development**

**(a) Outline of approved subproject**

**Objectives and relationship to the medium-term plan**

123. The Copenhagen Declaration and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development invite Governments to further strengthen and/or establish broad-based participatory national and local mechanisms for implementation, based on partnerships of Governments (including local government), non-governmental organizations, citizen and professional groups and the private sector. The scope of implementation was broadened after the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly to include issues such as globalization, social corporate responsibility and financing of development. The objective of this subproject is to support that process.

124. The subproject is within the scope and priorities of the medium-term plan, under subprogramme 28.3 (Social policy and development).

**Expected accomplishments**

125. The implementation of the subproject will lead to strengthened national capacities to undertake programme design, monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects in support of the goals of the World Summit for Social Development as expanded by the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly.

**(b) Progress as at the end of 2000**

**(i) Outputs**

126. Two subregional training workshops were held in December 2000, in Guatemala and in the Russian Federation.

127. The Guatemala workshop, with 31 participants from eight countries, provided training in: commitments of the World Summit for Social Development and the agreements of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly; subregional examination of the status of implementation of the commitments and policies; poverty eradication policies and programmes followed up by Nicaragua; employment generating policies followed up by El Salvador and social inclusion policies followed up by Guatemala. The participants identified two concrete steps to promote implementation of the commitments at country level:

(a) Creation of coordination committees;

(b) Creation of a subregional network to exchange information and experiences in follow-up and implementation.

128. A detailed report will be distributed in Spanish.

129. The Moscow workshop had 30 participants from countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). Its major goal was to promote the concept of human development within CIS.

130. A manual on human development in CIS will be published in the first half of 2001.

**(ii) Effects and impact of the subproject**

131. A core of people from the two subregions have been trained in issues relating to the implementation of the World Summit for Social Development.

132. Awareness has been raised in the two subregions of the need to respond to the commitments of the World Summit for Social Development and to coordinate these responses.

**(iii) Conformity with Development Account criteria**

133. A subregional approach has been taken to the challenge of response to the commitments made at the World Summit for Social Development and to the

promotion of active networking in a spirit of intercountry collaboration.

134. The training workshops should ensure a multiplier effect in achieving the goals of the subproject.

135. Collaboration and coordination has been sought with others active in this area, such as the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly for CIS and other United Nations entities.

### 3. Statistics and indicators in the Caribbean Community

#### (a) Outline of approved subproject

##### Objectives and relationship to the medium-term plan

136. One of the objectives of the main project is to reinforce existing South-South networks, to create opportunities for experts to learn from rapid substantive and technological changes in the field of statistics and to improve the ability of national institutions to produce relevant statistics. This subproject, the first in a series of statistical capacity-building activities at the regional and subregional levels funded from the Development Account, addresses the specific needs of the countries of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM).

137. The subproject is within the scope and priorities of the medium-term plan under subprogramme 28.5 (Statistics).

##### Expected accomplishments

138. The implementation of the subproject will lead to strengthened national capacity for basic statistical development, particularly in the areas of environmental, social and gender statistics; and to better sharing of statistical information at the regional and global levels.

#### (b) Progress as at the end of 2000

##### (i) Outputs

139. Computer hardware and software as well as reference books and CD ROM-based tutorials were supplied to the 15 CARICOM member States and to the CARICOM secretariat as a basis for enhancing connectivity between the members of CARICOM and other countries. Hands-on training and troubleshooting were provided in nine countries: the remaining countries will benefit from similar support in early 2001.

140. Two regional training workshops, one in environmental statistics and the other in social and gender statistics, provided a list of needed statistics and indicators and a core of staff ready to initiate work in these fields. In 2001, two publications will be issued, one on each subject, constituting a major output of the subproject.

##### (ii) Effects and impact of the subproject

141. The subproject and especially the workshops have led to a number of initiatives in social and environment statistics at both national and regional levels. Some countries have organized national workshops on these subjects.

142. Weaknesses in the statistical capability of some countries have been clearly identified together with related support needs.

##### (iii) Conformity with Development Account criteria

143. National and subregional capacities are being enhanced.

144. A subregional network is being strengthened.

145. Synergies are being sought with other entities in the environmental and social/gender fields, such as the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, the Inter-American Development Bank and several United Nations entities.

### 4. Follow-up activities to the Beijing Platform of Action

#### (a) Outline of approved subproject

##### Objectives and relationship to the medium-term plan

146. The main objectives of the subproject are to strengthen relevant national machineries for the advancement of women; broaden women's participation; and integrate gender analysis into policies and programmes. Specifically, commitments made in Beijing are to be fully integrated into decision-

making and into related information systems for decision-making.

147. The subproject is within the scope and priorities of the medium-term plan, under subprogramme 28.2 (Gender issues and advancement of women).

**Expected accomplishments**

148. The implementation of the subproject will lead to strengthened national machinery for the advancement of women and an increased role for women in leadership and in public life. This subproject has in turn been divided into two subprojects: (a) item A, Women and poverty, and item F, Women and the economy; and (b) item E, Women and armed conflict.

**(b) Progress as at the end of 2000**

**(i) Outputs**

149. A desk review on "Reducing gender dimensions of poverty: the impact of microfinance policies, processes and practices" has been completed.

150. A study on "Women and peace-building" has been completed. This will serve as a background document for the regional consultation on enhancing women's participation in peace-building (Addis Ababa, April 2001).

**(ii) Effects and impact of the subproject**

151. It is too soon to report any effects or impact from this subproject.

**(iii) Conformity with Development Account criteria**

**5. Use of the Internet for population research**

**(a) Outline of approved subproject**

**Objectives and relationship to the medium-term plan**

152. The subproject is aimed at capacity-building in developing countries in the area of population data, statistics and analysis for the implementation of programmes of action of United Nations conferences.

**Expected accomplishment**

153. The implementation of the subproject will lead to the transition of the entire community to the new technologies for information and communication (NTIC)-based global standards for research and communication. This will avoid the marginalization of research communities in the South, fill gaps in institutional preparedness and skills and enhance the capacity of research centres to participate in the development process, including in particular the implementation of major United Nations conferences.

**(b) Progress as at the end of 2000**

**(i) Outputs**

**Capacity-building in francophone West Africa**

154. In West Africa, a network of francophone population research centres was established by the project in October 1999 as the outcome of a training workshop held in Burkina Faso.

155. A second workshop held in Niger in April 2000, primarily funded by the French Government, led to the overall design of a web site for each participating population centre as well as a number of pages ready for posting.

**Capacity-building in Asia**

156. A training workshop was held at the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in Bangkok in December 2000, with the participation of eight centres from the region. It reviewed the institutionalization of an Internet presence at the population research centres of Asia and discussed best practices. As a result, a collaborative network of Asian population research and training institutions was launched. As part of the activities, a web site and electronic discussion forum were designed and implemented.

**Capacity-building in lusophone Africa**

157. Initial contacts have confirmed the need for support to overcome the significant institutional weaknesses in several of the target Portuguese-speaking countries of Africa. If the difficulties and obstacles can be overcome, a training workshop is envisaged before the end of 2001.

**(ii) Effects and impact of the subproject**

158. The subproject has begun to nurture networking among population research centres in Africa and Asia

and to expand the diffusion of information through web sites.

#### (iii) Conformity with Development Account criteria

159. South-South cooperation through regional networking has been encouraged and is an essential feature of the design of the subproject.

160. Synergies have been sought with the French and Portuguese Governments, as well as with the University of Montreal, Canada, in the implementation of the subproject.

## 00/01A Capacity-building in strategic planning and management of natural resources in Asia and the Pacific (Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific)

### A. Outline of approved project

#### Objectives and relationship to the medium-term plan

161. The objective of the project is to strengthen the capacity of the developing countries of the Asia and Pacific region in strategic planning and management of natural resources development and environmental protection.

162. The project is within the scope and priorities of the medium-term plan under subprogramme 15.5 (Environment and natural resources development) of programme 15 (Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific).

#### Expected accomplishments and indicators

163. Existing networks of expertise on environmental protection and natural resources management will be strengthened and new networks established. No indicators were provided in the project proposal, but implicit are a core group of experts within the networks capable of sustaining the process of strategic management and rendering assistance to the countries using these networks, especially in the formulation of national programmes of action.

### B. Progress as at the end of 2000

#### 1. Outputs

164. Networks are being strengthened through the integration of the project into regional programmes and activities. These are (a) the Regional Action Programme for Environmentally Sound and Sustainable Development 2001-2005 and the "Vision for the 21st Century", adopted at the Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific, held in Japan from 31 August to 5 September 2000; and (b) the Bali Declaration on Asia-Pacific Perspectives on Energy and Sustainable Development, adopted in November 2000. The promotion of capacity-building is an important component of both the Programme and the Declaration.

165. Phase 1 of the project (2000-2001), based on selected country studies, focuses on energy and water resources development as well as environmental protection. Guidelines are being drawn up on strategic planning for the water sector. Similar guidelines will be prepared for the energy sector, which is more complex, once suitable consultancy has been identified. An ad hoc expert group meeting will be convened in 2001 to review the draft guidelines.

#### 2. Effects and impact of the project

166. It is too soon to discern the direct effects or impact of the project.

#### 3. Conformity with Development Account criteria

167. The emphasis in the project is on capacity-building at different levels within the region.

168. Synergies are being enhanced through collaboration between different United Nations entities, including ESCAP, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

## 00/01B Training programme on addiction rehabilitation and drug prevention in the workplace for Asia and the Pacific (United Nations International Drug Control Programme)

### A. Outline of approved project

#### Objectives and relationship to the medium-term plan

169. An institutional framework and technical capacity at the regional level to conduct training on addiction rehabilitation and drug prevention in the workplace.

170. The project is within the scope and priorities of the medium-term plan, under subprogramme 13.3 (Demand reduction: prevention and reduction of drug abuse) of programme 13 (International drug control).

#### Expected accomplishments and indicators

171. Established capacity at the National Centre for Drug Research in Malaysia to organize and conduct training courses in addiction rehabilitation and prevention for countries in the region.

### B. Progress as at the end of 2000

#### 1. Outputs

172. The project management team held its first meeting in January 2001 at the campus of the University Sains Malaysia in Penang. Participants included representatives of UNDCP, the International Labour Organization (ILO), the project director and heads of the relevant university faculties that will contribute to the implementation of the project. A revised training course plan was reviewed and adopted for the period 2001-2003.

#### 2. Effects and impact of the project

173. It is too early to report on the effects and impact of the project, which started in December 2000.

#### 3. Conformity with Development Account criteria

174. Collaboration between UNDCP and ILO has begun, with ILO waiving its normal 13 per cent programme support costs. The Joint United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (UNAIDS) will also be associated with the implementation of the project.

## 00/01C Capacity-building to improve water management and accelerate investments in the water sector (Department of Economic and Social Affairs/Regional Commissions/United Nations University/International Telecommunication Union)

### A. Outline of approved project

#### Objectives and relationship to the medium-term plan

175. The objective of the project is to develop national capacities and implement national water strategies in developing countries at the local level.

176. The project is within the scope and priorities of the medium-term plan, under subprogramme 28.4 (Sustainable development) of programme 28 (Economic and social affairs).

#### Expected accomplishments and indicators

177. Through the project a network of national, basin and local institutions involved in the water sector will be established; the exchange of information and experience among five international river basin organizations will be enhanced; and a United Nations virtual learning centre on water will be set up.

178. The project proposal does not list indicators.

### B. Progress as at the end of 2000

#### 1. Outputs

179. The implementation of this project involves the collaboration of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the United Nations University, ITU and the Regional Commissions. The finalization of inter-agency agreements reflecting the division of labour among these entities has been time consuming; the consequent lack of a formal agreement has delayed the implementation of the project. A start has been made in the implementation of the virtual learning centre

through the requisition of the relevant computer hardware and software.

#### 2. Effects and impact of the project

180. As explained above, it is too soon to discern the effects and impact of the project.

#### 3. Conformity with Development Account criteria

181. The project as designed in the revised project document (approved in December 2000) provides for appropriate synergies among entities of the United Nations system.

## 00/01D Capacity-building for decision-making in sustainable development (Department of Economic and Social Affairs)

### A. Outline of approved project

#### Objectives and relationship to the medium-term plan

182. The objective of the project is to set up a sustainable development framework for South-South cooperation and small island developing States (SIDS), serving to draw up strategies responsive to the economic and environmental vulnerability of island States.

183. The project is within the scope and priorities of the medium-term plan, under subprogrammes 28.5 (Statistics) and 28.4 (Sustainable development) of programme 28 (Economic and social affairs).

#### Expected accomplishments and indicators

184. The implementation of the project will lead to the creation and strengthening of institutional linkages among stakeholder organizations in Barbados and the Maldives. Information databases and web sites are to be established in both countries for environment and socio-economic development activities.

### B. Progress as at the end of 2000

#### 1. Outputs

185. The project will effectively be initiated in late March 2001 with a mission by the implementing entity (United Nations/Department of Economic and Social Affairs/Division for Sustainable Development) to Barbados.

#### 2. Effects and impact of the project

186. As mentioned, the project has yet to be operationally initiated.

#### 3. Conformity with Development Account criteria

187. The project promotes South-South cooperation using a twinning mechanism.

## 00/01E Capacity-building machinery related to the promotion of gender equality in the African countries (Department of Economic and Social Affairs)

### A. Outline of approved project

#### Objectives and relationship to the medium-term plan

188. The objective of the programme is to enhance national machineries in Africa to ensure the advancement of women and the mainstreaming of the gender perspective, as well as to strengthen capacities of women in decision-making in the public sector.

189. The project is within the scope and priorities of the medium-term plan, under subprogramme 28.8 (Public administration and finance and development) and subprogramme 28.2 (Gender issues and advancement of women) of programme 28 (Economic and social affairs).

#### Expected accomplishments and indicators

190. In compliance with the Beijing Platform for Action, existing national machinery for the advancement of women will be strengthened and new machinery established in three to five countries.

191. The attainment of these accomplishments and their impact will be evaluated through the feedback from participating representatives of the national machineries of the selected countries.

### B. Progress as at the end of 2000

#### 1. Outputs

192. Few operational activities have taken place so far, due to the late starting date of the project. Internal arrangements have been completed, including the setting up of a task force on national machineries. This task force is reviewing the final draft of the needs assessment study of the status of national machineries, the obstacles they face and their subsequent needs. The study will be a major input for a regional meeting with country representatives in April 2001.

#### 2. Effects and impact of the project

193. It is premature to expect results, given the late start-up of the project.

#### 3. Conformity with Development Account criteria

194. The project envisages a South-South forum and exchange of national and international experience as well as the reinforcement, and, where indicated, the setting up, of national capacities in this area.

## 00/01F Rational and efficient use of energy and water resources in Central Asia (Economic Commission for Europe/Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific)

### A. Outline of approved project

#### Objectives and relationship to the medium-term plan

195. The rational and efficient use of energy and water resources in the economies of Central Asia, thereby implementing the Energy Charter Treaty of 1991 and the Energy Charter Protocol on Energy Efficiency and Related Environmental Aspects of 1994, to which all five Central Asian countries are signatories.

196. The project is within the scope and priorities of the medium-term plan under subprogramme 15.5 (Environment and natural resources development programme) of programme 15 (Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific) and subprogrammes 16.1 (Environment) and 16.5 (Sustainable energy) of programme 16 (Economic development in Europe).

#### Expected accomplishments and indicators

197. The implementation of the project will increase the skills of national decision makers and experts in rational and efficient use of energy and water resources and the ability of member States to engage in cooperative and negotiated approaches to solving transboundary issues and will reduce pressure on the environment and improve health conditions in the subregion.

198. These accomplishments will be assessed by the introduction of more realistic water and energy pricing policies; the accession of member States to relevant regional conventions; the conclusion of regional agreements on equitable water; and energy sharing and commitment to support a demonstration project in each country.

### B. Progress as at the end of 2000

#### 1. Outputs

199. The project is closely related to the United Nations Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia. The existing Special Programme Project Working Group on Rational and Efficient Use of Energy and Water Resources plays the role of Steering Committee for the Development Account project.

200. The project consultative meeting held in Geneva in September 2000 paved the way for improved communications among the key international stakeholders in regional water issues. This event was followed by the two workshops — one on water; the other on energy — run concurrently in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, in November 2000. Both workshops were well attended at an appropriate level. The participants agreed that they would have been even more valuable had they included experts from Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. This view has been brought to the attention of the leadership of those two countries.

201. At the workshops it was agreed that two studies would be prepared — one on water, the other on energy — for the next joint workshops to be held in Bishkek in June 2001. Both studies will have a long time horizon.

202. Two energy and water efficiency demonstration zones have been supported. One is in Bishkek and the other in Almaty, Kazakhstan.

#### 2. Effect and impact of the project

203. The project has succeeded in bringing together experts and concerned persons from three of the five Central Asian countries. There is better understanding of the issues and possibilities for international cooperation.

#### 3. Conformity with Development Account criteria

204. The project gives strong emphasis to regional cooperation and the exchange of information and data, using modern technologies.

## 00/01G Strengthening the regional capacity for statistical development in South-East Asia (Department of Economic and Social Affairs)

### A. Outline of approved project

#### Objectives and relationship to the medium-term plan

205. The objective of the project is to establish a south-east Asian statistical information exchange network with the capacity to respond to data needs in the subregion and to support regional training in statistics. This is expected to lead to more standardized and comparable statistics in such areas as poverty, the informal sector, national accounts, environment and gender issues.

206. The project is within the scope and priorities of the medium-term plan, under subprogramme 28.5 (Statistics) of programme 28 (Economic and social affairs).

#### Expected accomplishments and indicators

207. The implementation of the project will lead to a critical mass of expertise in South-East Asia in specific domains of statistics; a common approach to data collection, analysis and dissemination; enhanced capacity to produce analytical reports on major economic and social issues; and upgraded communications linkages among the region's national statistical offices.

### B. Progress as at the end of 2000

#### 1. Outputs

208. The first substantive activity of the project was the International Workshop on Environmental-Economic Accounting, held in Manila in September 2000. The workshop trained the participants in the implementation of the System of Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting. As a result of the workshop, a group of experts on the topic "the Manila Network" was proposed to further the implementation of "green accounting" in the subregion.

209. Two high-level country missions visited the countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) as part of the assessment of statistical organization, legislation and management. Future training events will be guided by the findings of the missions.

210. There is a functioning steering committee, which has so far successfully identified the main needs of the region.

#### 2. Effects and impact of the project

211. It is too early to discern the effects or impact of the project.

#### 3. Conformity with Development Account criteria

212. The project focuses on capacity-building, South-South cooperation and seeks synergies by involving other entities such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

## 00/01H Capacity-building and institutional development for equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities (Department of Economic and Social Affairs)

### A. Outline of approved project

#### Objectives and relationship to the medium-term plan

213. The objective of the project is to strengthen capacities to further the equalization of opportunities by, for and with persons with disabilities for full and effective participation in social life and development.

214. Priority in this effort will be given to accessibility, social services and safety nets and employment and sustainable livelihoods.

215. The project is within the scope and priorities of the medium-term plan, under subprogramme 28.3 (Social policy and development) of programme 28 (Economic and social affairs).

#### Expected accomplishments and indicators

216. The implementation of the project will lead to:

(a) Improved knowledge, skills and abilities of Governments, the non-governmental community and civil society to further a broad human rights approach to persons with disabilities;

(b) Networks of centres and institutions for disability action;

(c) Fully accessible Internet-based information services for use by interested countries concerning equalization of opportunities for all.

### B. Progress as at the end of 2000

#### 1. Outputs

217. The Bali Declaration on Barrier-free Tourism for People with Disabilities was part of the outcome of an ESCAP organized regional training workshop, co-financed by the project, held in September 2000.

218. The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) has launched an innovative programme of applied research, subregional training and pilot action related to building national capacities for accessible cultural sites and barrier free tourism.

#### 2. Effects and impact of the project

219. The Bali Declaration and the results of the workshop were considered by ESCAP and are expected to further the full participation and equality goals of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons.

#### 3. Conformity with Development Account criteria

220. The project aims to build and strengthen national capacities. Initially, this is being done by training and pilot actions. A regional and subregional approach has been taken.

## 00/01I Enhancing the economic and social development policy capabilities in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean)

### A. Outline of approved project

#### Objectives and relationship to the medium-term plan

221. The objective of the project is to establish a network of professionals in the field of economics and related disciplines capable of identifying and addressing problems, challenges and opportunities in the region.

222. The project is within the scope and priorities of the medium-term plan under subprogramme 17.4 (Macroeconomic equilibria, investment and financing) of programme 17 (Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean).

#### Expected accomplishments and indicators

223. The implementation of the project will lead to:

(a) Professionals, policy makers, government officials and research institutions will have enhanced analytical and applied skills in support of social policy formulation at the national and local levels;

(b) Increased subregional, regional and interregional economic cooperation through the sharing of commonly accepted economic policy instruments;

(c) Accomplishments to be assessed by analysing feedback periodically collected through questionnaires addressed to the beneficiaries of the network.

### B. Progress as at the end of 2000

#### 1. Outputs

224. The project has made a preliminary identification of the potential participants in the network and has narrowed its initial focus to regional coordination of macroeconomic policies and social and poverty issues.

225. Following a series of expert consultations, the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) decided to dedicate a special session of the Thirteenth Regional Seminar on Fiscal Policy in January 2001 to the issues of macroeconomic coordination. A specific outcome is expected to be the creation of three subcomponents, covering the Andean community, the Central American Common Market and Mercosur. The network will thus be inserted into the regular activities of these organizations linked to macro-coordination.

226. Regarding the second focus of the project, social and poverty issues, ECLAC staff have been active in ensuring that the project is properly coordinated with other related activities in the region such as the equity in Latin America project. They have also participated in research on poverty and social security and housing around the region. This will enable ECLAC to create a network of regional specialists and to strengthen its web site on issues of poverty.

#### 2. Expected effects and impact

227. It is not yet possible to discern the effects and impact of the project.

#### 3. Conformity with Development Account criteria

228. The prime emphasis in this project is on reinforcing regional cooperation and coordination in the economic and social spheres. South-South collaboration has already been in evidence in the preliminary stages of the project.

## 00/01J Development of a collaborative framework for integrated environmental assessments and reporting for West Africa (United Nations Environment Programme)

### A. Outline of approved project

#### Objective and relationship to the medium-term plan

229. The objective of the project is to strengthen national and regional capacities in environmental data and information management, including analysis and interpretation, enhanced harmonization and comparability.

230. The project is within the scope and priorities of the medium-term plan, under subprogrammes 10.2 (Policy development and law) and 10.5 (Regional cooperation and representation) of programme 10 (Environment).

#### Expected accomplishments and indicators

231. The implementation of the project will lead to:

(a) Enhanced environmental assessment and reporting backed by modern information technologies;

(b) Stronger support for environment analyses, modelling, forecasting and functional analysis;

(c) An indicator-based, analogue and electronic report on the state of the environment report to feed into the Global Environment Outlook series of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

### B. Progress as at the end of 2000

232. The implementation of this project had not commenced as at 31 December 2000. Consequently, there has not yet been any progress towards the production of outputs or impact; nor has there been any financial expenditure.

233. Detailed discussions have been held with all the key national and subregional institutions on their respective roles and responsibilities with respect to the activities outlined in the project document. This consultation process has been completed and the practical implementation of the project will commence in end January 2001.

## 00/01K Sustainable waste management for African countries (United Nations Centre for Human Settlements)

### A. Outline of approved project

#### Objectives and relationship to the medium-term plan

234. The objective of the project is to strengthen regional capacity for solid waste management in Africa, with emphasis on waste minimization and informal sector microenterprises.

235. The project is within the scope and priorities of the medium-term plan, under subprogramme 11.2 (Sustainable urban development) of programme 11 (Human settlements).

#### Expected accomplishments and indicators

236. The implementation of the project will lead to the establishment of local waste management programmes, including concepts such as waste minimization, recycling, privatization of services and development of microenterprises linking income generation for the urban poor to environmental protection.

### B. Progress as at the end of 2000

#### 1. Outputs

237. Three cities have been selected for project implementation: Accra, Ghana, Lusaka, Zambia and Malindi, Kenya. An assessment of waste management needs and the development of an implementation strategy for the demonstration projects have begun in Accra and Malindi. In addition, an assessment of available capacity at community level has been initiated in the project cities prior to involving the informal sector in the project.

#### 2. Effects and impact

238. Since the project became operational only in December 2000, it is too soon to discern its effects or impact.

#### 3. Conformity with Development Account criteria

239. The focus of the project is on capacity-building and South-South cooperation and exchange.

## 00/01L Urban pollution of surficial and groundwater aquifers in Africa (United Nations Environment Programme/United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization/United Nations Centre for Human Settlements/United Nations University)

### A. Outline of approved project

#### Objectives and relationship to the medium-term plan

240. The objective of the project is the avoidance, where possible, and the reduction, to the extent possible, of water pollution in urban areas of Africa, including reduction of the risk of exposing the population to a variety of substances, such as pathogens, carcinogens and nitrates.

241. The project is within the scope and priorities of the medium-term plan, under subprogramme 10.1 (Sustainable management and use of natural resources) of programme 10 (Environment); subprogramme 11.2 (Sustainable urban development); of programme 11 (Human settlements); and subprogramme 14.2 (Enhancing food security and sustainable development) of programme 14 (Economic and social development in Africa).

242. The project was jointly developed by UNEP and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements/International Hydrological Programme of UNESCO. It will develop value-added products to support the United Nations Fund for International Partnership (UNFIP) project on "Water for African cities", which covers seven African cities.

#### Expected accomplishments and indicators

243. The implementation of the project will lead to the:

(a) Establishment of a regional network with methodologies developed for the optimal monitoring of the contamination of surficial and groundwater aquifers in African residential areas to serve as an early warning system for possible water supply contamination;

(b) Strengthened capacity to design vulnerability maps.

### B. Progress as at the end of 2000

#### 1. Outputs

244. The project was launched in December 2000 in Bamako, Mali, with a four-day introductory meeting/workshop for francophone participants from Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Mauritius, Niger and Senegal. The outcomes of the meeting were:

(a) Identification of country teams and establishment of country task forces;

(b) Agreed database structure;

(c) Agreement on the survey areas as well as relevant information systems;

(d) Work plan for the following 10 months;

(e) Agreed parameters and methodologies for assessment of groundwater pollution.

#### 2. Effects and impact of the project

245. It is too early to discern effects or impact, as the project began in December 2000.

#### 3. Conformity with Development Account criteria

246. The project aims to build capacity in the countries involved and to promote South-South as well as regional and subregional cooperation.

## 00/01M Capacity-building and policy networking for sustainable resource-based development (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development/ United Nations University)

### A. Outline of approved project

#### Objectives and relationship to the medium-term plan

247. Capacity in developing countries, in particular those dependent on non-renewable or depletable natural resources, to devise and sustain a balanced and viable development path over the longer term through a policy-oriented network of academic and development expertise.

248. The project is within the scope and priorities of the medium-term plan, under subprogramme 9.3 (International trade in goods and services and commodities) of programme 9 (Trade and development).

#### Expected accomplishments and indicators

249. The implementation of the project will lead to:

(a) Formulation of sound policies for sustainable resource-based development;

(b) Optimization of the use of inputs and expertise from a variety of resource practitioners and other stakeholders;

(c) Increased access to knowledge and best practices through North-South and South-South partnerships;

(d) The attainment of these accomplishments, which will be measured on the basis of:

(i) Effective application of the project's outputs, including study-based training modules and policy guidelines;

(ii) Feedback from questionnaires to network members and users on knowledge acquired;

(iii) Establishment and use of web sites.

### B. Progress as at the end of 2000

#### 1. Outputs

250. A web site on natural resources (www.natural-resources.org/minerals) has been redesigned to facilitate collaborative computing and networking.

251. The first module of a set of distance learning courses on mineral and petroleum law and policy was delivered and will be published on the Internet in early 2001.

252. Preparatory work has concentrated on contacting over 500 persons worldwide with a view to their participation in an ongoing policy research network. Two discussion papers have been prepared and published on the Internet relating to capacity-building for mineral-based development and to information and

communication technologies for networking and learning.

253. An initial workshop has been organized (Mexico, March 2001).

### 2. Effects and impact of the project

254. It is not yet possible to discern the effects and impact of the project.

### 3. Conformity with Development Account criteria

255. The project is promoting regional cooperation by working closely with the Regional Commissions and other regional bodies. It is also working with academic and other institutes in developing countries.

## 00/01N Enhancing the capacity of developing countries and countries in transition for effective integration into the multilateral trading system (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development)

### A. Outline of the approved project

#### Objectives and relationship to the medium-term plan

256. The objective of the project is to strengthen the capacity of officials from developing countries and countries with economies in transition to take part in the accession process of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and to take maximum advantage of the opportunities created by the multilateral trading system.

257. The project is within the scope and priorities of the medium-term plan, under subprogramme 9.3 (International trade in goods and services and commodities) under programme 9 (Trade and development).

#### Expected accomplishments and indicators

258. Government officials will have:

(a) A full understanding of WTO requirements and the mechanisms of the WTO, thereby enhancing their ability to negotiate in the accession process;

(b) Information and analyses necessary for the determination of their accession negotiations and for the preparation of accession-related documents as regards goods and services.

### B. Progress as at the end of 2000

#### 1. Outputs

259. Seven seminars and workshops on WTO accession were conducted in acceding countries (five least developed, one in transition and one developing). About 500 officials, business representatives and academicians took part in these events. Negotiation teams have been prepared for the concrete sessions of WTO meetings leading up to accession.

260. Seven officials from WTO acceding countries have trained with UNCTAD on specific issues such as customs tariffs, service sectors and agriculture.

261. A CD-ROM with reference material and analysis for policy makers from WTO acceding countries has been prepared.

262. International consultants have been recruited to undertake sectoral analyses and to give policy advice for a number of WTO acceding Governments in areas such as agricultural subsidies, sanitary and phytosanitary measures.

#### 2. Effects and impact of the project

263. One immediate effect of the project has been the better preparation of the negotiating teams in acceding countries for the respective WTO working parties. Governments gained a better understanding of the rights and obligations of their countries and were better able to adapt accession strategies and tactics.

#### 3. Conformity with Development Account criteria

264. The principal aim of the project is to strengthen the capacity of officials in the concerned countries to uphold the interests of their countries in WTO negotiations. This includes learning from the experience of other countries at similar states of development.

## 00/01O Capacity-building for debt sustainability analysis (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development)

### A. Outline of approved project

#### Objectives and relationship to the medium-term plan

265. The objective of the project is to strengthen the capacity of developing countries, including least developed and countries with economies in transition, to analyse their debt position.

266. The project is within the scope and priorities of the medium-term plan, under subprogramme 9.1 (Globalization and development) of programme 9 (Trade and development).

#### Expected accomplishments and indicators

267. The implementation of the project will lead to:

(a) The installation and effective use by trained nationals of a specialized software tool, Debt Sustainability Model (DSM+), in debt offices in developing countries;

(b) Increased awareness of policy makers of the links between debt strategy and macroeconomic policy-making.

### B. Progress as at the end of 2000

#### 1. Outputs

268. By the end of 2000, the DSM+ had been installed in 31 countries.

269. A training curriculum for the implementation of the capacity-building efforts has been prepared. It is comprised of two programmes, one for seminars and the second for workshops.

270. Workshops and training in DSM+ were organized in Bolivia, El Salvador and Romania.

#### 2. Effects and impact of the project

271. It is not yet possible to discern the effect or impact of the project.

#### 3. Conformity with Development Account criteria

272. The main emphasis of this project is capacity-building for debt analysis.

## 00/01P Capacity-building for diversification and commodity-based development (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development)

### A. Outline of approved project

#### Objectives and relationship to the medium-term plan

273. The objective of the project is to assist the enterprise sector in developing countries to adapt to the liberalized and more exigent trading environment.

274. Government policies revised to reflect the trading framework that prevails today.

275. The project is within the scope and priorities of the medium-term plan under subprogramme 9.3 (International trade in goods and services and commodities) of programme 9 (Trade and development).

#### Expected accomplishments and indicators

276. The implementation of the project will lead to:

(a) Improved capacity of Governments to formulate focused, effective and sequenced policies for the promotion of horizontal, vertical and geographical diversification of production and trade structures;

(b) Increased competence of enterprises in adapting their business strategies and supplies to the post-Uruguay Round trading framework;

(c) Stronger linkages between the commodity sector and the rest of the economy.

### B. Progress as at the end of 2000

#### 1. Outputs

277. Twenty-five policy-oriented studies and training notes have been commissioned, covering export diversification policies and strategies of Governments and enterprises. Eleven of the studies have already been used as background and training materials in the

workshop on "Growth and diversification in mineral dependent countries", held in South Africa in November 2000. Other studies have been prepared for two workshops on the horticultural sector to be held in Mali and Kenya in 2001. Further studies will be used in workshops on the food export sector, commodity export diversification and poverty reduction, to be held in Costa Rica and Thailand later in 2001. Preparation for the organization of these workshops is under way.

### 2. Effects and impact of the project

278. The only workshop conducted so far has led to requests for specific follow-up activities in the mining sector. It is too soon to discern the impact of the project.

### 3. Conformity with Development Account criteria

279. The project has consciously sought to identify experts from developing countries as resource persons and consultants. So far, of 25 persons engaged, 19 are from developing countries.

## IV. Improving progress reporting

280. The review of 23 progress reports submitted to the programme manager by the implementing entities has revealed a number of reporting weaknesses:

(a) Focus on activities rather than outputs;

(b) Insufficient quantifiable information or other data to gauge progress;

(c) Insufficient information on proposed new scheduling;

(d) Lack of information on the institutional environment of projects and the prospects for their sustainability after the completion of Development Account funding;

(e) Lack of clarity on coordination arrangements;

(f) Inadequate compliance with the guidelines established for progress reporting.

### 1. Focus on activities rather than outputs

281. The progress reports tend to elaborate on activities carried out during the reporting period rather than on progress made towards the attainment of expected accomplishments. For example, workshops and training events are activities designed to impart knowledge or a better understanding of a topic. The output is a person/persons trained and capable of undertaking a specified task. Hardly any of the reports describe the progress in producing trained individuals, with information on skills/knowledge acquired as well as numbers.

282. Later in the life of the projects, it will also be important to have information on the extent to which outputs are being put to use. A trained person is a necessary prerequisite for undertaking a new task, but the individual alone is not sufficient. That person must work in an appropriate environment if the desired accomplishments are to be achieved. A trained statistician will only contribute to the attainment of a development goal if (s)he is able to apply knowledge fully to the task in a supportive environment.

### 2. Insufficient quantifiable information

283. Some of the progress reports give the number of persons participating in a seminar or training course, but these are the exceptions. In general, there is little information in the reports allowing for a judgement on the cost-efficiency of many of the activities. To remedy this and to facilitate reporting on the impact of the projects, it is essential that future reporting provide far more quantified information. Unless this is done, it will be impossible to assess the achievements of the projects and their impact. For example, several projects refer to their web sites, but there is no information on the number of hits recorded, which would give an idea of use and demand.

### 3. Changes of delivery schedules

284. Some projects do refer to and explain the reasons for the delay in start-up. In most cases, however, there is no indication of the implications of this on the next year's work plan, for instance an indication of how the work plan will be adjusted, either to catch up on lost time or to extend the life of the project. The guidelines call for a realistic estimation of the duration of each project, but this does not appear to have been followed.

285. It is suggested that each year-end report should show the proposed budget for the subsequent year followed by a costed work plan for the year. The guidelines effectively require this, but they have not been observed in many cases.

#### 4. Sustainability and institutional environment

286. The majority of the projects are oriented towards capacity-building. However, there is little assessment or analysis of the environment in which capacity is to be developed. A few projects do refer to weak capacities or to the turnover of national staff. However, unless the persons trained and equipment provided are in a favourable institutional environment, the sustainability of project achievements will be fragile and their impact at risk.

287. Future reports, where appropriate, should contain a section on the prospects for the sustainability of the capacity that is being developed.

#### 5. Lack of clarity on coordination with other entities

288. Several projects involve more than one implementing entity. The role and contribution of each should be outlined as well as the management arrangements designed to ensure the proper integration of all inputs and to avoid duplication.

#### 6. Need for better compliance with the guidelines

289. The guidelines are clear and explicit about the distinction between objectives, accomplishments, outputs and activities. In the project proposals as well as in the reports reviewed, there is frequent confusion in the understanding and use of these terms. The strong focus on delivering activities must be replaced with a concern for producing outputs and in turn assuring that these outputs are put to use to attain project goals.

290. The guidelines refer to the need to use quantitative standards, values or rates to express results. They also refer to the need for indicators to measure whether the expected results has been achieved. Few of the projects reviewed give such information, making it difficult to form a judgement on progress towards the attainment of objectives.

291. The desirability of an annual work plan is strongly promoted in the guidelines, but many of the end-year reports do not contain such information. In the absence of a work plan, it is difficult to have effective oversight of project implementation. Realistic estimates of duration are urged in the guidelines as well as an explanation of delays where these do occur. In some cases, duration has been underestimated and not all projects give reasons for delays in implementation.

## V. Recommendations of oversight bodies

292. In 2000, the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) undertook an inspection of the outcome of the consolidation of the three former economic and social departments into the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (A/55/750). The Development Account, its management and coordination was a focus of the inspection. OIOS was of the view that the Development Account provides important supplementary resources for the implementation of advisory and technical cooperation development activities at a time when extrabudgetary resources were stagnant or on decline. The report on the inspection stated that a rigorous process of screening the proposals by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly impacts positively on the focus and design of proposals and their alignment with priorities of the medium-term plan. OIOS also noted that the coordinating functions of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, which encompass substantive, management and administrative support to the Development Account projects, is carried out within the available resources of the Department. Given the prevailing resource limitations and the growing overall workload of the Department, the essential functions of monitoring, evaluation and reporting on the projects have yet to be matched with adequate resources to effectively undertake them.

293. From October to December 2000, OIOS conducted an audit of the implementation of the projects financed from the Development Account. The purpose of the audit was to assess the adequacy of programme management and status of programme implementation. The audit recommended that the programme manager clarify the requirement of low-cost implementation, in particular by proposing a financial ceiling for individual projects, and that joint implementation of projects by several entities of the Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs (EC-ESA) should be further encouraged and proposed to the General Assembly for inclusion in the selection

criteria. In addition, OIOS recommended that cooperation frameworks created by Development Account projects should be maintained after activities financed from the Account are completed. The programme support contributed by each entity should be accounted for as efficiency gains and reported accordingly. Project proposals would have to include all direct and indirect costs, whether financed from the Development Account or not. The programme manager, in conjunction with the EC-ESA, should ensure that projects are selected and assigned subject to the actual execution capacity of implementing entities. Finally, OIOS noted that training should be conducted for staff responsible for substantive reporting on Development Account projects, thereby improving the quality and usefulness of progress reports.

# Annex I

## List of the projects financed from the Development Account under the first and second tranches

| *Project symbol* | *Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs entity* | *Title* | *Budget (United States dollars)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 98/99A | UNCTAD | Promotion of electronic commerce | 1 980 000 |
| 98/99B | ECA | Capacity-building in economic and social policy analysis in Africa through the networking of expertise | 2 500 000 |
| 98/99D | UNDCP | Computer and telecommunication system for international and national drug control | 1 100 000 |
| 98/99E | UNCHS | Capacity-building and networking for the implementation of the Habitat Agenda in least developed countries | 945 000 |
| 98/99F | DESA | Online network of regional institutions for capacity-building in public administration and finance | 1 525 000 |
| 98/99G | DESA | Research network for development policy analysis | 1 325 000 |
| 98/99H | DESA | Activities for the implementation of Agenda 21, the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development and the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women | 3 570 000 |
| 00/01A | ESCAP | Capacity-building in strategic planning and management of natural resources in Asia and the Pacific | 738 000 |
| 00/01B | UNDCP | Training programme on addiction rehabilitation and drug prevention in the workplace for Asia and the Pacific | 549 000 |
| 00/01C | DESA | Capacity-building to improve water management and accelerate investments in the water sector | 1 650 000 |
| 00/01D | DESA | Capacity-building for decision-making in sustainable development | 300 000 |
| 00/01E | DESA | Capacity-building machinery related to the promotion of gender equality in the African countries | 1 241 000 |
| 00/01F | ECE/ESCAP | Rational and efficient use of energy and water resources in Central Asia | 1 750 000 |
| 00/01G | DESA | Strengthening the regional capacity for statistical development in South-East Asia | 1 500 000 |
| 00/01H | DESA | Capacity-building and institutional development for equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities | 940 660 |
| 00/01I | ECLAC | Enhancing the economic and social development policy capabilities in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean | 325 440 |

| *Project symbol* | *Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs entity* | *Title* | *Budget (United States dollars)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 00/01J | UNEP | Development of a collaborative framework for integrated environmental assessments and reporting for West Africa | 642 200 |
| 00/01K | UNCHS | Sustainable waste management for African countries | 500 000 |
| 00/01L | UNEP/UNESCO/ UNCHS/UNU | Urban pollution of surficial and groundwater aquifers in Africa | 250 000 |
| 00/01M | UNCTAD/UNU | Capacity-building and policy networking for sustainable resource-based development | 498 000 |
| 00/01N | UNCTAD | Enhancing the capacity of developing countries and countries in transition for effective integration into the multilateral trading system | 900 000 |
| 00/01O | UNCTAD | Capacity-building for debt sustainability analysis | 500 000 |
| 00/01P | UNCTAD | Capacity-building for diversification and commodity-based development | 900 000 |

## Annex II

## Projects funded from section 34, Development Account, of the programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999 (General Assembly resolutions 52/220 A and B)

| | *Project title* | *Implementing office* | *Approved* | *Expenditures 1998-1999* | *Balance as of 31/12/99* | *Expenditures 2000-2001 as of 31/03/01* | *Total project expenditures* | *Balance as of 31/03/01* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Thousands of United States dollars) | | | | | |
| 98/99A | Promotion of electronic commerce | UNCTAD | 1 980.0 | 305.1 | 1 674.9 | 1 347.8 | 1 652.9 | 327.1 |
| 98/99B | Capacity-building in economic and policy analysis in Africa through the networking of expertise | ECA | 2 500.0 | 649.1 | 1 850.9 | 718.1 | 1 367.2 | 1 132.8 |
| 98/99D | Computer and telecommunication system for international and national drug control | UNDCP | 1 100.0 | 300.2 | 799.8 | 198.2 | 498.4 | 601.6 |
| 98/99E | Capacity-building and networking for the implementation of the Habitat Agenda in least developed countries | UNCHS | 945.0 | - | 945.0 | 336.2 | 336.2 | 608.8 |
| 98/99F | Online network of regional institutions for capacity-building in public administration and finance | DESA | 1 525.0 | 103.5 | 1 421.5 | 541.4 | 644.9 | 880.1 |
| 98/99G | Research network for development policy analysis | DESA | 1 325.0 | - | 1 325.0 | 1 241.2 | 1 241.2 | 83.8 |

| | Project title | Implementing office | Approved | Expenditures 1998-1999 | Balance as of 31/12/99 | Expenditures 2000-2001 as of 31/03/01 | Total project expenditures | Balance as of 31/03/01 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Thousands of United States dollars) | | | | | |
| | Activities for implementation of Agenda 21, the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development and the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action of the Fourth World | | | | | | | |
| 98/99H | Conference on Women | DESA | 3 570.0 | 218.1 | 3 351.9 | 941.7 | 1 159.8 | 2 410.2 |
| | **Total** | | **12 945.0** | **1 576.0** | **11 369.0** | **5 324.6** | **6 900.6** | **6 044.4** |

# Annex III

## Projects funded from section 33, Development Account, of the programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001 (A/C.5/54/37, General Assembly resolution 54/249, part IV)

| | *Project title* | *Implementing office* | *Approved* | *Expenditures 2000-2001 as of 31/03/01* | *Balance as of 31/03/01* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Thousands of United States dollars) | | |
| 00/01A | Capacity-building in strategic planning and management of natural resources in Asia and the Pacific | ESCAP | 738.0 | 12.3 | 725.7 |
| 00/01B | Training programme on addiction rehabilitation and drug prevention in the workplace for Asia and the Pacific | UNDCP | 549.7 | - | 549.7 |
| 00/01C | Capacity-building to improve water management and accelerate investments in the water sector | DESA | 1 650.0 | 37.4 | 1 612.6 |
| 00/01D | Capacity-building for decision-making in sustainable development | DESA | 300.0 | - | 300.0 |
| 00/01E | Capacity-building machinery related to the promotion of gender equality in the African countries | DESA | 1 241.0 | 82.9 | 1 158.1 |
| 00/01F | Rational and efficient use of energy and water resources in Central Asia | ECE/ESCAP | 1 750.0 | 424.3 | 1 325.7 |
| 00/01G | Strengthening regional capacities for statistical development in South-East Asia | DESA | 1 500.0 | 180.8 | 1 319.2 |
| 00/01H | Capacity-building and institutional development for equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities | DESA | 940.7 | 81.5 | 859.2 |
| 00/01I | Enhancing the economic and social development policy capabilities in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean | ECLAC | 325.4 | 38.6 | 286.8 |
| 00/01J | Development of a collaborative framework for integrated environmental assessments and reporting for West Africa | UNEP | 642.2 | - | 642.2 |
| 00/01K | Sustainable waste management for African countries | UNCHS | 500.0 | 1.7 | 498.3 |
| 00/01L | Urban pollution of surficial and groundwater aquifers in Africa | UNEP/UNESCO/UNCHS/UNU | 250.0 | 81.4 | 168.6 |

| | *Project title* | *Implementing office* | *Approved* | *Expenditures 2000-2001 as of 31/03/01* | *Balance as of 31/03/01* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Thousands of United States dollars) | | |
| 00/01M | Capacity-building and policy networking for sustainable resource-based development | UNCTAD/UNU | 498.0 | 113.4 | 384.6 |
| 00/01N | Enhancing the capacity of developing countries and countries in transition for effective integration into the multilateral trading system | UNCTAD | 900.0 | 359.5 | 540.5 |
| 00/01O | Capacity-building for debt sustainability analysis | UNCTAD | 500.0 | 165.5 | 334.5 |
| 00/01P | Capacity-building for diversification and commodity-based development | UNCTAD | 900.0 | 404.1 | 495.9 |
| | **Total** | | **13 185.0** | **1 983.4** | **11 201.6** |